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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 22, 1869. NO. 84.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Shallenberger's Pills

Cures the most obstinate cases of fever and ague. Try them and see. Sold by Fleming's 24 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

H. E. Breed & Co.

Have the latest designs of silver plated ware and can exhibit a full variety, at 106 Wood street.

Another New Lot of Them.

Handsome cologne sets and toilet cases just received this day at James E. Burgin's old drug store, corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

At 100 Wood Street,

Can be found the latest designs, plain, elaborate and elegant patterns, of silver plated ware. H. E. Breed & Co.

Allegheny Dwelling for Sale.

Parties desirous of purchasing a comfortable and convenient dwelling, in good order, would do well to look for the advertisement in another column of house No. 35 Isabella street, for sale. This property being convenient to Pittsburgh by both bridges, should command the attention of those contemplating investing. Possession April 1st, 1870.

Save Money

By advertising judiciously through Messrs. Griffin & Hoffman, advertising agents, No. 1 Park Row, office Baltimore, Md. Send for estimates and information. They furnish copies of all papers for which they contract regularly during the period of said contracts, without extra charge. Pittsburgh references, Jno. H. Scully, Cashier First National Bank, and T. B. Young & Co. 17

China Ware.

A large assortment, embracing every variety of recent patterns, at H. E. Breed & Co.'s, 106 Wood street.

Its Effect
Is Miraculous.
Hall's Vegetable
Sicilian Hair Renewer.

It is a perfect and wonderful article. Cures baldness. Makes hair grow. A better dressing than any "oil" or "pomatum." Softens brush, coy and wiry hair into beautiful silken tresses. Stops hair coming out. Restores in the rapidity with which it restores gray hair to its original color.

The whitest and worst looking hair resumes its youthful beauty by its use. It does not dye the hair, but strikes at the root and fills it with new life and coloring matter.

Once tried it will do good; you will see the natural color returning every day, and feel that it will restore. Now is.

the old, gray, discolored appearance of the hair will be changed for a luxurious, shining and beautiful look.

Ask for Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer; no other article is at all like it in effect.

See that each bottle has our private Government stamp over the top of the cork, as all others are imitations.

R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H., proprietors. For sale by all druggists. MWF

R. L. Fahnestock's Lung Syrup.

A scientific preparation put up in a neat and attractive style. It may be administered with safety to delicate persons or children. If it does not give satisfaction after a fair trial the money will be refunded. Price 25c, 50c, and $1. Sold by all druggists. W*

Silver Plated Ware.

The latest designs, plain, elaborate and elegant patterns, at H. E. Breed & Co.'s, 106 Wood street.

Aniline Dyes.

We have just received a large invoice of these dyes, comprising all the popular colors, including Solferina, blue and green and are prepared to dye wool or silk. McCLEAN & McKENNAN,
Druggists, 81 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue.

W. D. Duffey,

Merchant Tailor, No. 24 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

China Ware.

The newest patterns and elegant tea sets; an unlimited assortment of every article of China ware at H. E. Breed & Co.'s, 106 Wood street.

The Daily Commercial.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Governor Hoffman has issued a proclamation offering a reward of five hundred dollars, for the arrest of the murderer or murderers of Dr. Andrew Mead, of Alleghany county, New York.

A freight engine on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad exploded near Rowlesburg, West Virginia, Monday afternoon, killing the engineer instantly, and seriously wounding the fireman.

An immense meeting of factory operatives and their employers was held at Lowell, Mass., Monday night. Addresses were made and resolutions of sympathy with the strikers and demanding the enactment of a ten-hour law, were passed.

The trial of Caldwell, in the New York draw back fraud case, was continued at Montreal, Monday, and important testimony was given leading to implicate Caldwell.

Daniel McFarland was arraigned yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, for the murder of E. D. Richardson. The prisoner, through his counsel, pleaded not guilty. No day was fixed for the trial.

Jean Jourdel, an employee of the Western Union Telegraph Company at St. Louis, fell from a window in the upper story of the telegraph building yesterday morning and was instantly killed. He fell a distance of six stories, about eighty feet.

Rev. Mr. Morgan said, in response to the congratulations from brother clergymen at St. Paul's Church and grave yard, New York, for the site of the proposed new stock Exchange, that the graveyard was the bottom of the deal and was not yet for sale, and probably never will be.

Considerable snow is reported along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The gold reports from Big Horn Mountains are still accumulating at Cheyenne, which is now the outfitting station, and many who are determined to start for there in the spring, notwithstanding the immense snows, have arrived.

Richard Reeds, two New York policemen, were yesterday convicted of stealing $1,000 from a Kentuckian named Wells.

A Rio Janeiro letter dated November 30th, says: The Emperor of Brazil has reformed his ministers, who demanded a cessation of war with Paraguay, that he would not treat with Lopez, and will receive his envoy as long as the latter was free in Paraguay. The Brazilian army is still on south rations. Lopez clears his country as he retreats.

Rosa Cellias, the noted contralto, who sang to a brilliant house in the New York Academy of Music, on Friday night, died on Sunday with heart disease, aged twenty-nine.

The action of the New York Custom House authorities in declaring the Havana steamers ineligible to compete for the mail service, in consequence of their having been built in England, in order to prevent fraud, is fully indorsed by the principal importers.

A heavy snow storm set in at Chicago yesterday morning, ordering the street railways almost impassable. It is thought railroad travel will be seriously interrupted.

John Hickman, living near Chandlerville, Ill., murdered his wife on Sunday last, by cutting her throat. This is the second wife Hickman has killed. He was acquitted of the first murder on the plea of insanity.

The Central Railroad of Iowa was completed to Minneiskeen on Monday night, connecting with the Dubuque and Sioux City and Northwestern lines.

The steamer Swallow, running between New Orleans and Cincinnati, yesterday morning, on her way up, collided with the steamer Champion No. 6, and sank, two miles below Greenville. The latter was in the trade, and the boats could not see each other. The Swallow's whistle was not in order, and she gave signals from her bell. The Champion was burned to the water's edge

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1869.

THE views of Senator LOWRY on the State Treasurer question, more especially on Mr. MACKEY, published herewith, are an important addition to the stock of testimony bearing upon the propriety of re-electing that gentleman. Senator LOWRY speaks from personal observation, as a veteran actor in State politics and from an intimate knowledge of Harrisburg life. His observations will arrest the attention of thoughtful men.

AGENTS representing Tammany Hall, the Erie Railroad, Ben. Wood's lotteries, and the State government of New York—a partnership concern with extensive ramifications—are now perambulating the West buying up newspaper concerns of the Democratic faith, to advocate HOFFMAN's nomination for the Presidency two years hence. This is an attack on "Gentleman GEORGE," in his own stronghold, and is proof of the earnestness with which the Erie and Tammany managers propose to force HOFFMAN on the unterrified as their candidate for the succession.

AN effort has been going on for some time to procure the removal of Mr. ALEXANDER P. TUTTON, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, on duty in Philadelphia, but without any success, and it will fail. Referring to this crusade, a Washington dispatch says: "Mr. TUTTON is considered at the Department to be the revenue official *par excellence* of the whole country, and Mr. DELANO says that he believes that the whole pressure against him is because he executes the laws so efficiently. Mr. MORIARTY has been put forward in the newspapers as a prominent candidate to succeed Mr. TUTTON, but his principal backers, Senators SCOTT and CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, only make their recommendations for his appointment to a position in the Internal Revenue Bureau with the proviso that it should not in any way whatever interfere with Mr. TUTTON."

THE hearing in the QUAY-COMMERCIAL libel case was concluded yesterday by Alderman NEEPER holding the defendants to bail. Quite another decision had been reached by the great public, who with wonderful unanimity think that the plaintiff, if any one, should be required to play the part of bail giver. People of every description have very clear perceptions of the case, and the deliberate judgment of an intelligent community is seldom wrong. The proceedings which have been initiated, if pursued, will necessarily bring other actors upon the stage before a public to whom their names, if not their faces, are familiar. As the steam gathers volume in its course, so will this suit draw in, whether willing or unwilling, not a few who have been too conspicuous to hope to escape the scrutiny to which the proceeding necessarily exposes them.

THE Georgia bill passed the Senate on Friday night, and was through the House yesterday, both parties having agreed that a vote should be taken at three o'clock. The bill provides that the Legislature of the State shall be re-convened; nullifies the expulsion of the negro members; requires the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment before the State is admitted to representation in Congress; and requires the members of the Legislature before they enter upon their duties, that they shall take and subscribe an oath that they never rendered aid and comfort to the rebellion "except in the sequence of direct physical force." This will secure a pretty effectual weeding out of the reactionary and rebel element. The President is authorized, on the requisition of the Governor of Georgia, to employ the military and naval force of the United States to enforce the provisions of the law.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* of Monday directs attention to some astounding political disclosures about the impeachment trial, afforded by its Washington correspondent, but unfortunately omits the revelations, so that we have only the editorial summary of their character. Whether this is a blunder or skilful advertising, we cannot determine. Editorially, the *Gazette* says BUTLER attempted to buy up CORNELIUS WENDELL during the trial; that TRUMBULL, GRIMES and FESSENDEN were convinced that JOHNSON could not be legally convicted, but they were troubled to find an acquittal would bring, through the rashness of the President, evils upon the country—hence an agreement that SCHOFIELD and EVARTS should go into the Cabinet; further, that JOHNSON protested against the use of money to secure his acquittal, and that part of the scheme was assumed by RANDALL, SEWARD and WOOLEY, the old fox WENDELL managing the business. The *Gazette* calls for an investigating committee.

The libel suit now pending between the editor of the Beaver *Radical* and the publisher of the *Argus* especial would be much more interesting to outsiders if the former would inform the reading public who the writer of the articles complained of is. Is it Mr. Stanbery? Or is it Mr. Hendricks? Or "Wee Kemble" of the Union Passenger Railway? Or Phil Sheridan? Or Gen. Pope? Or is it Mr. Stanton? Or Mr. Boutwell? Or Mr. Ingersoll? Or Mr. Rosecrans? Or Mr. Riddle? Or Mr. Forney? Or Mr. Rosewater? Or Philadelphia, to allow the public to know for sure whether it is about time to begin to feel sorry for Mr. Riddle.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

Not too many things at once, but everything in good time, neighbor. The persons named know a great deal about the awful things; and we have just seen that it matters little whether witnesses in the situation they occupy will "tell" or not,—they are sure to go under all the same. The peculiarity of such proceedings, is that the prosecutor and the ring in general are themselves placed on trial. In the case referred to, the parties curiously changed sides from the start. The only change that is likely to occur hereafter, is that a host of "sympathising friends" will be in the predicament of the unfortunate individual who started the ball. Let our neighbor of the *Post* be patient.

WE are glad to see that Senator SUMNER, in the Senate, has taken the question of civil service reform in hand. Although he is one of the youngest Senators in point of service in that body, he has already acquired a large influence, and possesses both industry and energy. He will make an admirable coadjutor for Representative JENCKES—who has devoted a number of years to the same good work. The bill introduced by Senator SUMNER, so, strikes the civil service from the machinery of a political party, and completely annihilates the spoils system. Its theory is to secure the same efficiency to the government that great corporations maintain, by assuring permanence to employees and recognizing zeal and fidelity by promotion. The passage of a law of this character, with one similar to that introduced by Senator TRUMBULL some days ago, restricting Congressmen to their legislative duties, and forbidding their interference in the distribution of offices, would constitute a new era in our political history, and would be the most important and beneficent measure of governmental reform adopted since the Constitution itself was framed.

EXPOSING OLD INIQUITIES.

One of the most prominent features of General GRANT's administration of the Government is the determination to reform abuses connected with the collection as well as the disbursement of the revenue. The late changes in the appraiser's department of the New York Custom House seem to have been brought about with this end in view, and are rapidly culminating in fruits grateful to the people. The disclosure of the drawback frauds, and the still more costly frauds of undervaluation, cannot but result in benefit to the Treasury, and are highly creditable to Secretary BOUTWELL's administration of his department. Where this robbery of the Government is done by citizens of the United States, who should have a common interest in the maintenance of the laws and a willingness to bear their just share of the public burdens for the common welfare, it is simply infamous. It is justly due to the public, not only that their frauds should be prevented for the future, but that the perpetrators should not escape whatever penalties they may have incurred under the law for past offenses. In such cases "security for the future" can only be insured by punishment and indemnity for the past. If such offenders are permitted to escape, without loss, they will simply set themselves to contrive some other mode of cheating the Custom House, counting upon like immunity when discovered in their new malpractices in the future. It is due to the honest tax payers of the country that in all cases the revenue laws shall be enforced to the letter, regardless of the nominal respectability of the defrauders, or the extent of the disaster it may bring upon their finances, and we have good reason to believe that Secretary BOUTWELL appreciates the fact. If our own citizens should be compelled to pay the penalty for defrauding the treasury, what shall we say of the citizens of other countries who commit the "same offense? The foreign manufacturers of cottons, woolens, silks, wines, iron, steel, &c., are protected by the laws in sharing the benefits of our home market in competition with our home manufacturers. Not only so, but they have privileges which are denied to our own. The Government furnishes without cost, warehouses in which to store their goods until the market shall demand them, and gives them a credit of from three months to three years, as they may desire, on the duties they are expected to pay. If a western manufacturer establishes an agency in New York, he must warehouse his own stock at his own expense, and pay his tax monthly at the factory, or upon his sales, and yearly upon his income. Surely the dictates of common sense and common justice require that when foreigners are detected in defrauding the United States Treasury by undervaluations or other modes, they should at least be no less exempted from the penalty than our citizens who may be guilty of a like offense. And yet such has not been the experience in the past. In important cases in which foreigners have been found guilty of defrauding the Revenues by undervaluations, they have been permitted to escape the penalty. Such instances are not only naturally galling to the citizens who are made to suffer for evading either tariffs or internal taxes, and for whom we have no sympathy—but justly so to the honest home manufacturer and tax-payer.

Enormous frauds have been lately discovered in the undervaluation of silks, steel, &c. To provide against the steel frauds in the future, the Committee of Ways and Means in Congress (as the telegraph informs us) propose a specific uniform duty per pound upon all classes of steel. This may possibly provide for the future, but it cannot compensate for the past. It is said that the difference between the duties actually paid by the British steel manufacturers on their undervalued importations and the amount they would have paid had the goods been honestly valued, would approach to half a million of dollars. That sum is then justly due from them to the United States, and if, undeterred by the professed respectability and great wealth of the English steel houses, he shall succeed in collecting it, Secretary BOUTWELL will add a new honor to his enviable reputation as an able, efficient and incorruptible officer of the Government, and entitle himself to the thanks of the tax-payers.

A COSTLY LESSON.

The lesson of last summer has taught the people of Philadelphia to proceed cautiously in the matter of providing pure water in sufficient quantities to meet the demands of a growing population. The report of Mr. GRAEFF, Chief Engineer of the Water Department, points out two defects in the system of Philadelphia, namely, an insufficiency of power and a limited reservoir capacity. Concerning the method employed for raising the water at Fairmount, the Chief Engineer demonstrates that it is directly responsible for the water supply. This opinion will surprise those in the vicinity who evince a disposition to pattern after Philadelphia in adopting turbine wheels. The fact that Philadelphia, after relying upon turbine wheels for forcing power for a number of years, is compelled at this late day either to adopt steam as a forcing power, or to raise the dam on the Schuylkill several feet, will be regarded as significant. In devising means for increasing the water supply of Philadelphia there seems to be a unanimity of opinion on one point, to wit: that it would be a foolish economy to provide for an increase of the forcing power now employed, when its employment would defeat the end it is proposed to secure. If a superabundance of water existed, there would be less grounds for objection against the forcing power now in use, but as there is an insufficiency of water, steam is pronounced the only practical agent.

As there is a similarity in the sources of water supply of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and as the citizens of both cities desire to unite purity with quantity, the following extracts from Mr. GRAEFF's report will be interesting to that portion of our readers who are strenuous advocates of pure water. It will be borne in mind that the impression has obtained in Philadelphia that steam power should be employed *below* the dam on the Schuylkill, and that any attempt to locate steam power *above* the dam would be attended with serious consequences. After showing that the power obtained from water is *directly exhaustive of the water supply, and that any increase of this power must further deplete the supply*, the Chief Engineer presents the following facts:

"First. The water below the dam is contaminated by the Lehigh coal region, and would render the city water now much worse, as far as the bill up, especially through the Spring Garden district, and Second. Kensington, Richmond, or Philadelphia, to allow the improved to flow and many other matters of interest to the last two years, and the bill up to the last level.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

It is therefore proposed to raise the dam several feet, in order to secure water uncontaminated by filth. To accomplish the desired object an outlay of upwards of $2,000,000, it is estimated, will be incurred.

It is noteworthy that Philadelphia, which is in imminent danger of suffering from an insufficient supply of water, is nevertheless anxious to secure purity with quantity. The course pursued by her citizens is instructive. Here, where there is an abundance of water upon either side of the city from which to choose, we should exercise due caution before entering upon extended improvements, in order to assure ourselves that the result will afford us the purest water obtainable.

Now, the costly experience of Philadelphia should teach Pittsburgh, which is about to enter upon a vast expenditure for water-works, to be sure she is right before she goes ahead. So palpable is the lesson that the marvel is there should be any necessity for repeating it. But so it is.

CALUMNY IN FRANCE.

The rumor reported by cable telegraph that the Empress of the French had been instrumental in having the Spanish refugees ordered out of France is formally contradicted. The contradiction is also supported by the assignment of the real reason which led to these people's expulsion. It is alleged that the Spaniards had fraternized with the revolutionists in France, and thus incurred the penalty of those who intermeddle with affairs in which they are not particularly concerned. All this may be the mere truth, and certainly the statement contains nothing improbable or inconsistent either with human nature or with revolutionary character. Nor do we feel any call to champion the French Empress. She is strong in the admiration of millions, and American views concerning her are not likely to exert much influence upon her fortunes, or those of her son. But in connection with the subject thus suggested it is worth while to refer to a circumstance which some may not have thought of. We mean the great, we may justly say, the really frightful part that calumny has been made to play in French history. Though mischievously influential in English and American society, and also the agency employed in effecting political revolutions in both these countries, among northern nations the demon has always, we suppose, been rather insignificant in comparison with its achievements among people of the Latin stock. If the portraiture of French society found in the best literature of the country is a true picture, calumny has for ages been recognized as an art there, admired and cultivated with enthusiasm. No person was too high placed or too sacred to be reached by its darts. Then for several centuries the most exalted society was so notoriously corrupt that no suggestions of calumny seemed improbable to people of the so-called lower order. We believe that, at present, the most careful students of French revolutionary history are of opinion that nothing worse than a certain frivolity of character could truly be charged against MARIE ANTOINETTE. Yet when she died by the guillotine, the people almost universally believed her to have deserved her punishment by her licentious conduct as much as by her aristocracy. This ancient and familiar agency has been much more frequently employed for the injury of the present Empress than most foreigners are aware of. But, upon the whole, she has been spared. Since the first revolution a favorable change has taken place in the French people. They are more enlightened than their grandfathers and not so easily imposed upon. And several other reasons may be mentioned for the comparative immunity in this respect which the Empress EUGENIE has enjoyed; reasons which, exposing her to the satirical strictures and calumnious assaults of the old aristocracy, have recommended her to the kind consideration of the people. By the side of the long descended princesses, one of whom LOUIS NAPOLEON might have made Empress, EUGENIE is by birth almost a plebeian. The *bourgeoisie* feel that she is almost one of themselves. Her transcendant beauty has done much to gain her the hearts of the people. And, most of all, her direct and earnest efforts, prompted by a kind heart and a religious nature, to make her subjects comfortable and happy as she had opportunity, have had their reward. Upon the whole, it is perhaps true that neither the Empress of the French nor the Queen of England has suffered as much from the evil tongues of the plebeian as from those of the high born portion of their subjects.

"CAUSE AND CURE OF INFIDELITY."

A telegraphic dispatch, dated Rome, December 20, informs us that "a Committee of Bishops has been instructed to draft a plan for checking the growth of infidelity, in accordance with the Papal allocution." It is to be hoped that this Committee will give their earnest attention to the following paragraph in the now celebrated letter addressed by Father HYACINTHE to the Reverend the General of his Order at Rome:

"I lift up, then, before the Holy Father and before the Ordinary, my protest as a Christian and a priest against those doctines and practices, which call the nerves of Roman, but are not Christian, and which, making encroachments ever bolder and more deadly, tend to change the Constitution of the Church, the substance as well as the form of its teaching, and even the spirit of its piety. I protest against the inverse, not less impious than mad, which men are struggling to accomplish between the Church, which is our mother for eternity, and the society of the nineteenth century, whose sons we are for time, and towards which also we have both duties and affections. I protest against that opposition, more radical and frightful yet, which sets itself against human nature, attacked and revoked by those false teachers in its most indestructible and holiest aspirations. I protest, above all, against the sacrilegious perversion of the Gospel of the Son of God, which is the spirit and the letter of which alike are trodden under foot by the Pharisaism of the new law."

MAGAZINES FOR JANUARY, 1870.

Putnam's Magazine, of whose Vth volume this is the initial number, has fully established a character for itself in the first number. To write of this number for January in the terms of discriminative criticism a closer examination of its contents would be required than we have been able to give them. The first article is a statement of the Relations of Cuba and Spain, and is intended to show why, in the judgment of the writer, the Cubans are entitled to the sympathy of Americans and the recognition of our government. The subject is interesting, but we have not read the paper, and, therefore, can say nothing about the skill and knowledge with which it is here handled. The article "*In the Departments*," we have read, and earnestly recommend it to the attention of all who feel any concern about our civil service, and to all who desire to procure clerkships in Washington for themselves or any of their friends. We have also read Mr. MILNOR ROBERTS's paper entitled *Father Hyacinthe and his Church*. It is an exceedingly satisfactory presentment of the Father's reations to his church, and of his career as a preacher, and throws a clearer light on the condition of Popery in France than any single article we have lately seen. We suppose this paper alone with the portrait of the eloquent reformer, to be worth several times the price of the magazine for a year.

Lippincott for January is evidently a very superior number. The Monthly gossip is excellent. Let all subscribers look at the Monthly's look at the last article in the gossip. It is a letter to the editor.

Our Monthly is a new candidate for popular favor; "a Religious and Literary Magazine for the Family." It is published by Sutton and Scott, Cincinnati, and is at present edited by a committee of three pastors of that city. In their "greeting" they say: "The great branches of Presbyterianism can certainly sustain generously such a magazine as shall be interesting as well as safe and instructive. We should think so, too, and earnestly contrast the many Presbyterians who read our paper to inquire for and examine this new magazine, and if they like it subscribe for it. This first number gives good promise. Some of the most distinguished clergymen of the denomination have contributed papers. It also contains a paper on "Shakspeare a Christian Poet," by E. D. Mansfield, L.L. D.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"And will you convict this man upon such testimony?" a Philadelphia lawyer asked in Court, the other day. "Certainly not," a juror promptly responded, and the Judge immediately fined him one hundred dollars for his promptness.

Letters from Texas say that the tide of immigration now flowing into the State is without a parallel. It comes from many directions and is filling up various parts of the great State, but the larger share of the new-comers go to the northern and northwestern counties. They become grain farmers and are greatly increasing both the product of the region and the price of lands.

There is no country in Europe where religion "of all kinds" is so carefully and impartially cherished and maintained by the State as it is in France. The population of the Empire consists of 36,700,661 Roman Catholics, whose clergy receive pay from the State amounting to 9,819,939 francs, or about $1,900,000; 1,591,150 Protestants, whose clergy receive 1,100,463 francs, or about $228,985; and 136,944 Jews, whose rabbis receive 206,000 francs, or $41,500. These are the official figures. The whole income of the Roman Catholic clergy is $2,000,000, and that of the Protestant ministers about $750,000. There are seventeen archbishops and sixty-nine bishops of the Catholic Church. The pay of the Archbishop of Paris is $40,000, each of the other archbishops have $4,000, and the bishops have only $3,000 each. It is a considerably better thing, it appears, to be a minister of a fashionable church in New York than an Archbishop in France. Six of the Archbishops, however, get an extra allowance of $2,000 on account of their being Cardinals, and, as they are also *ex-officio* Senators, they get a further sum of $600 in this capacity.

Eastern Virginia is being rapidly taken up by Northern capitalists and farmers. Between Alexandria and Culpeper Court House thousands of acres have changed hands. The winter exodus to Florida has already set in, and by the first of February Jacksonville, Fernandina, and St. Augustine will be overflowing with guests coming to enjoy the delicious climate. A new element adds to their visitors. Land is to be had at prices fabulously low. Soil adapted to the growth of oranges can be had for a dollar an acre along the St. John's, and groves of trees, bearing this luscious fruit in wondrous profusion, can be had for from ten to twenty dollars an acre.

It looks now as if the Newport season next year would be unusually brilliant. We learn that the summer residents are already making preparations for the sea-side life next summer. One real estate agent reports the sale of over $700,000 worth of property within the year. Since the first of November he has rented ten furnished houses for next season. Applications to families who are in the habit of taking boarders are beginning to come in, and there is a prospect of a full season. Applications for houses have never begun so early before.

The elephant Romeo, who has already killed three keepers, has again been on the rampage in Indiana. The occasion was an attempt to separate Romeo from the society of the female elephant, where he had come by chance. He tossed his keeper over a wall, broke a dog to pieces by throwing him against the roof, and greeted the crowd that came to subdue him by hurling a huge timber at them. They kept him for three days without food or water, but as his rage did not decrease they managed to get tackles about his legs and throw him on his side. Then began the operation of taming. For eight hours they belabored his body with stout iron rods and prodded his flanks with spears, until at length he trumpeted his submission.

The relatives of the late Mr. A. D. Richardson will contest any claim Mrs. McFarland may set up to a right in the disposition of his property, on the ground of the invalidity of the marriage between her and Mr. Richardson.

THE latest divorce case in the New York courts is a hard one, and could not be excelled in Indiana. It is that of Mary E. Erwan against John Erwan. The defendant left New York last spring to take charge of certain iron works in Pittsburgh, and while absent his father-in-law got up the suit and secured the divorce, the judgment carrying with it an order for five hundred and seventy-four dollars, costs of suit, and for a hundred dollars a month alimony to the plaintiff. The first information Mr. Erwan received of the divorce was while he was a resident of Pittsburgh, through a friend sending him a New York paper containing the fact. He has taken the case before Judge Ingraham in the Supreme Court of New York, and upon stating the facts, supported by affidavits that he was innocent of the charges upon which the divorce was granted, and charging perjury generally upon the witnesses, the Judge, on Saturday last, issued a stay of proceedings in the matter of alimony and costs, and ordered the plaintiff to show cause why the decree of divorce should not be vacated. We shall thus have another illustration of the morals of the age in the courts.

THE amount of coin now in the United States Treasury, is reported from Washington, at *one hundred and eighteen millions of dollars.* A considerable portion of this will be needed soon for the payment of accruing interest on the Government indebtedness.

SENSIBLE people, the Bostonians. Doctor Shurtleff, a Democrat, was elected Mayor by the Republicans, because he "believed in Boston first and politics a long way afterwards."

IMPORTANT INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Canal Company—Pittsburgh, West Virginia and Great Southern Railway—Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Great Eastern Railway Company.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The attention of the public was recently invited to two projects of internal improvement, which, to the writer, (entirely an outsider,) would seem to be of great and immediate importance to the people of the Iron City. Leaving it, however, for those more particularly interested and better acquainted, to further unfold the feasibility and advantages of the projected improvements, the present writer simply begs to suggest a change of names, and to locate in the first two lines of the caption of this article.

In view, too, of the importance of the Connellsville Road, and of the probability of it soon becoming a line of national character, it is thought that a change of its name might also be beneficial. The inquiry of strangers, "Where does the Connellsville Road lead," has more than once been heard, which shows that the name is not sufficiently indicative. A single number gives good promise. Some of the most distinguished clergymen of the denomination have contributed papers. It also contains a paper on "Shakspeare a Christian Poet," by E. D. Mansfield, L.L. D.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"And will you convict this man upon such testimony?" a Philadelphia lawyer asked in Court, the other day. "Certainly not," a juror promptly responded, and the Judge immediately fined him one hundred dollars for his promptness.

Letters from Texas say that the tide of immigration now flowing into the State is without a parallel. It comes from many directions and is filling up various parts of the great State, but the larger share of the new-comers go to the northern and northwestern counties. They become grain farmers and are greatly increasing both the product of the region and the price of lands.

There is no country in Europe where religion "of all kinds" is so carefully and impartially cherished and maintained by the State as it is in France. The population of the Empire consists of 36,700,661 Roman Catholics, whose clergy receive pay from the State amounting to 9,819,939 francs, or about $1,900,000; 1,591,150 Protestants, whose clergy receive 1,100,463 francs, or about $228,985; and 136,944 Jews, whose rabbis receive 206,000 francs, or $41,500. These are the official figures. The whole income of the Roman Catholic clergy is $2,000,000, and that of the Protestant ministers about $750,000. There are seventeen archbishops and sixty-nine bishops of the Catholic Church. The pay of the Archbishop of Paris is $40,000, each of the other archbishops have $4,000, and the bishops have only $3,000 each. It is a considerably better thing, it appears, to be a minister of a fashionable church in New York than an Archbishop in France. Six of the Archbishops, however, get an extra allowance of $2,000 on account of their being Cardinals, and, as they are also *ex-officio* Senators, they get a further sum of $600 in this capacity.

Eastern Virginia is being rapidly taken up by Northern capitalists and farmers. Between Alexandria and Culpeper Court House thousands of acres have changed hands. The winter exodus to Florida has already set in, and by the first of February Jacksonville, Fernandina, and St. Augustine will be overflowing with guests coming to enjoy the delicious climate. A new element adds to their visitors. Land is to be had at prices fabulously low. Soil adapted to the growth of oranges can be had for a dollar an acre along the St. John's, and groves of trees, bearing this luscious fruit in wondrous profusion, can be had for from ten to twenty dollars an acre.

It looks now as if the Newport season next year would be unusually brilliant. We learn that the summer residents are already making preparations for the sea-side life next summer. One real estate agent reports the sale of over $700,000 worth of property within the year. Since the first of November he has rented ten furnished houses for next season. Applications to families who are in the habit of taking boarders are beginning to come in, and there is a prospect of a full season. Applications for houses have never begun so early before.

The elephant Romeo, who has already killed three keepers, has again been on the rampage in Indiana. The occasion was an attempt to separate Romeo from the society of the female elephant, where he had come by chance. He tossed his keeper over a wall, broke a dog to pieces by throwing him against the roof, and greeted the crowd that came to subdue him by hurling a huge timber at them. They kept him for three days without food or water, but as his rage did not decrease they managed to get tackles about his legs and throw him on his side. Then began the operation of taming. For eight hours they belabored his body with stout iron rods and prodded his flanks with spears, until at length he trumpeted his submission.

The relatives of the late Mr. A. D. Richardson will contest any claim Mrs. McFarland may set up to a right in the disposition of his property, on the ground of the invalidity of the marriage between her and Mr. Richardson.

THE latest divorce case in the New York courts is a hard one, and could not be excelled in Indiana. It is that of Mary E. Erwan against John Erwan. The defendant left New York last spring to take charge of certain iron works in Pittsburgh, and while absent his father-in-law got up the suit and secured the divorce, the judgment carrying with it an order for five hundred and seventy-four dollars, costs of suit, and for a hundred dollars a month alimony to the plaintiff. The first information Mr. Erwan received of the divorce was while he was a resident of Pittsburgh, through a friend sending him a New York paper containing the fact. He has taken the case before Judge Ingraham in the Supreme Court of New York, and upon stating the facts, supported by affidavits that he was innocent of the charges upon which the divorce was granted, and charging perjury generally upon the witnesses, the Judge, on Saturday last, issued a stay of proceedings in the matter of alimony and costs, and ordered the plaintiff to show cause why the decree of divorce should not be vacated. We shall thus have another illustration of the morals of the age in the courts.

THE amount of coin now in the United States Treasury, is reported from Washington, at *one hundred and eighteen millions of dollars.* A considerable portion of this will be needed soon for the payment of accruing interest on the Government indebtedness.

SENSIBLE people, the Bostonians. Doctor Shurtleff, a Democrat, was elected Mayor by the Republicans, because he "believed in Boston first and politics a long way afterwards."

EPISTOLATORY.

Horace Greeley's Rejoinder to General Butler.

The uneasiness expressed by the Boston *Post* that Mr. Greeley must be very ill, owing to the fact that no letter from him had appeared in the editorial columns of the *Tribune* for ten days, is dissipated by the appearance in that journal on Monday of a two column epistle from Mr. Greeley to General Butler on "Reconstruction—vengeance." It is in "the author's best style;" strongly reasoned, and just a little caustic. For instance, speaking of the General's remark that on the close of the war "some half dozen rebel leaders, more or less," would have sufficed for exemplary justice—in other words hanging—Mr. Greeley says:

"When five more years of peace shall have interposed, I am quite confident you will consider that two or three examples would have been enough; and, after the lapse of five more years, you will be satisfied that to have strung up in 1865 him who was your choice for President in 1868, would have answered the purpose."

As to the general policy of killing many or few of the Confederate chiefs at any time after the complete overthrow of the rebellion, Mr. Greeley thinks it would "have borne evil fruit throughout future years," and continues:

It would have been a patent of nobility for generations in the South to be able to claim kinship with one who was tried, convicted and executed, as one of the Confederate "leaders." The first death would have opened a deep abyss between those who fought for and those who fought against the Union. One life thus taken would have rankled more and longer than a hundred thousand sacrificed in fair, manly battle on the field of battle. The great Hebrew warrior and monarch fully comprehended this difference when he directed, from his death-bed, the quitting of from life of his valiant lieutenant Joab, "because he had shed the blood of war in peace." (1. Kings ii, 5.)

What General Butler says about "repentance" preceding enfranchisement, provokes a reminder of General Butler's pro-slavery Democracy prior to 1861. "But, suppose," says Mr. Greeley:

"Those with whom you have acted since 1861 had met you at the threshold with the inquiry—do you regret of having hitherto been a Democrat?"—I am sure you would have regarded the query as an untimely impertinence, and replied, "judge me by my acts. If I have been dishonest and insincere hitherto it is probable that I am now truthful and sincere. On the other hand, if I have thus far in good faith acted up to the light vouchsafed me, I shall probably do so hereafter." At all events, this seems to me the spirit of, and a true man's answer. So that my committed does right to day and purposes to do right to-morrow, I do not wish him to forswear his soul to-day, and invent ruinating confessions and abjurations with regard to what he thought right yesterday."

Mr. Greeley concedes that a majority of the Republican party are with General Butler on this question, but "rejoices in the faith that it is a smaller majority than it was last year, smaller still than it was the year before, and must steadily waste away until it ceases to be any majority at all."

STEEL.

An Experiment in Making Steel by one Operation.

The Paris *Presse* says: "An experiment of a most interesting character, and having the highest interest for the iron industry, has taken place at the Marquise Stock Works, in presence of two eminent persons of the Ecole Centrale. The object of this experiment was to make steel by one operation, a problem which has engaged all metallurgists, and, if solved, would cause an industrial revolution. M. Aristide Berard, an engineer whose name is familiar to all who have occupied themselves with this question, proposed to change second-class metal into steel of refining into steel of a least ordinary quality, by means of a process alternately oxidating and reductive. His efforts have been crowned with success. The product obtained by his process, in presence of two celebrated judges, proved to be steel of good quality, suitable for all purposes, and made with the facility necessary to its application to practical industry. The operation was effected in a revertatory furnace, lasted about an hour and a half, and was accomplished with as much facility as puddling. In this process, instead of acting on 400 pounds of metal, to obtain iron of number one quality, from 6,000 to 11,000 pounds of metal is made by only one operation into steel ingots ready for the workshop, and with an unexpected economy. We will be much deceived if this invention does not in it the germ of a complete revolution in metallurgy."

PERSONAL.

Wm. Benis, of the Boston *Post*, saw his eighty-fifth birthday Thursday, and is the oldest newspaper proprietor in the country.

By order of the Pope, George Peabody is to have a statue in Rome.

A Denver reporter in describing a ball says that the married ladies of that city "always did discover the girls in grand dress and they do it still," and he mentions several who were "vehicle-staff for stylish grace and superb carriage. A certain "quiet class of married ladies," however, all likewise mentioned by name, "are usually well attired, though not fashionably stunning," and of this latter class, it is said, they "may be quoted always sweltering in the style of wife it pays to have."

The duel at Aquia Creek last week between Col. McNamara, a well known politician, and Mr. Varnum, a broker, of New York, was about a lady. An angry dispute occurred between the two at a supper at Donnelson's, in the course of which Varnum threw a glass of wine in McNamara's face. The result of the affair was the wounding of Varnum, it is feared mortally. The woman who was the cause of the trouble, when informed of her lover's wounds, had gone to fight a duel, remarked to a friend, with the characteristic indifference of the class, that "she did not care if they shot each other dead." The affair has been much talked of and found secret, owing to the possibility of Mr. Varnum's death.

The manner in which De Lesseps won his wife was a very singular one. He had brought to ladies in France a great number of Jericho roses, and was distributing them at an evening party. He stopped before the young brunette who is now Mrs. De L., and said: "It is not in my power to make this rose bloom afresh (every one knows the legend of Jericho roses,) but express a desire in accepting it, and I swear that it shall be accomplished." "I desire—whatever you wish," murmured the young girl. "Well," said De Lesseps, "I wish you to be my wife." And she did.

One of Sainte-Beuve's remarks just before his death, when a recent candidate for the Academy called to see him: "I will see him to-morrow; let him come up. If I am saved, he shall be glad to see him, if I am dead the pleasure will be all on his side.

Nothing bores the Emperor Napoleon so much as poetry. He fell asleep twice at a recent entertainment at Compiegne, where an author recited a long poem, and was said to be quite furiable as was Grant at the Peace Jubilee.

The analysis of Mr. Fessenden's character by Senator Morrill, of Maine, was a fine literary performance, and it also showed a refined and thorough study of his colleague's life. I doubt if those men could have described each other in the better hand, if I have thus far in good faith acted up to the light vouchsafed me, I shall probably do so hereafter." At all events, this seems to me the spirit of, and a true man's answer. So that my committed does right to day and purposes to do right to-morrow, I do not wish him to forswear his soul to-day, and invent ruinating confessions and abjurations with regard to what he thought right yesterday."

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DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

PHILLIPS'

NEW

DRY GOODS

FOR THE

Holidays!

AT

PRICES

TO SUIT THE TIMES!

PHILLIPS'

87 Market Street.

Closing Out Sale.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICES

OF

DRY GOODS,

AT

J.W. Barker & Co.'s

FRENCH SUITS,

Velvets,

Plushes,

Plaids,

Cloaks,

Shawls,

Goods Marked Down

FROM

20 TO 30 PER CENT.

59 Market Street.

SILKS,

Velvets,

Plushes,

Plaids,

Cloaks,

Shawls,

NEW FALL GOODS,

AT

W. W. MOORHEAD'S,

51 MARKET STREET.

The largest and most Elegant Stock of EMBROIDERIES in the city.

LADIES' SILK SASHES AND FANCY BOWS.

The New MONOCRAT SKIRT, just received.

Also, a very good CORSET for Children, something new. Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, very low. Corsets, Hoopskirts, Ribbons, Flowers, Hats, Bonnets and Frames, a full assortment.

Ladies will do well to call and see the elegant Stock of BOWS, TIES,

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, December 21, 1869.

The local discount market is without material change. It was comparatively quiet, and borrowers are not as persistent in their importunities for loans. Rates of interest have still a wide range, and large amounts of paper are subject to extreme figures.

—There was a further decline in gold to-day. The price dropped below 123—the lowest point since 1862. The New York *Times* of Monday says:

Complaints are made in some of the business circles in the country that gold is greatly damaging to trade, especially as to the importing merchants and dry goods jobbers who have foreign stocks on hand sold in on the basis of higher gold. We can readily see that the jobbers may be temporarily injured by the way it may chance to have large unsold stocks—not unusual at this season of the year—in store, but in regard to the importers, who, for the greater item cost, per invoice, of their foreign principals, the manufacturers of the goods, it would seem reasonable to conclude that the diminished value of gold would prove as beneficial as least counterbalanced by their ability to remit or draw less money sold on a dearer basis. Many of these houses have for several years employed large sums of United States 5-20s as a remittance, temporary or otherwise, when gold was esteemed too dear and, the constant improvement in the credit at home and gold price imposed only to compensate the present drawback from the fall gold to the premium which they have otherwise complained should have been reduced long before. The most singular feature of those remittance is that the Government is *blamed* for bringing down gold. This consummation, so long desired by the importers, could never have been reached without producing some equivalent in their trade; but we do not think they have come at a more favorable season for their interest, at the close of December.

—Government bonds have receded to a lower price since last spring, and from the drift of Treasury movements may touch a much lower range of prices in a short time.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds 6's '81	118	117½	117¾
U. S. Bonds 5's '81	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds 6's '64	110¾	111	111¾
U. S. Bonds 6's '65	111	111¼	111¼
U. S. Bonds 6's '65, new	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds '67	113¾	113¾	114
U. S. Bonds '68	114	114¼	114¼
Gold	123½	123¼	123¼

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Dec. 20.	Dec. 21.	Adv. Dec.
Gold	123½	123¼	¼
U. S. Bonds, 1881	117¾	117¾	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	112½	112¾	¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	111¼	111	¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	111¼	111¼	
U. S. Bonds, new iss., '65	113¾	113¾	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	114	114	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	114¼	114¼	
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	108¾	108¾	

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

December 21, 1869.	10:00	11:30	12:30	1:30	3:00
	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.
New York Central	187½	187	187	187½	187¾
Erie	22	22¼	22¼	22	22
Harlem					
Reading	99½	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
Michigan Central					
Michigan Southern	88½	88	88½	88½	87½
Illinois Central					
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	83			83	83
Cleveland and Northwestern	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½
Do preferred	93½	93¾	93½	93½	93¾
Rock Island	98			98	98
St. Paul	73½	74	73½	73½	73½
St. Paul, preferred	86	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
Toledo and Wabash	69			69	69
Toledo and Western					
Fort Wayne	86	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Chicago and Alton					
Ohio and Mississippi	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½
Western Union Telegraph	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Pacific Mail	47¾	48			
Adams Express	60	60½	60	60	60
Wells, Fargo Express	29	29½	29½	29½	29½
American Express	49	49½	49½	49½	49½
United States Express				69½	70
Merchants' Union Express				24½	24½
Canton	62½	62½	62½	62½	62½

* Ex-dividend.

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Mon.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	186¾	187¾	1	
Erie	22	22		
Harlem	132	132	½	
Reading	99½	99¾	¼	
Mich. Central	123	123		
Mich. Southern	88¾	88½		¼
Illinois Central				
Cleve. and Pitts.	83	83		
Chicago and North.	69¾	69¾	¼	
do preferred	93¾	93¾	¼	
Rock Island	100½	98		2½
St. Paul	73	73½	½	
do preferred	85¾	86¼	½	
Tol. and Wabash	69½	69		½
do preferred				
Fort Wayne	85¾	86	¼	
Chicago and Alton	140	141	½	
Ohio and Miss.	32½	32		½
Western U. Tel.	34¾	34¾		
Pacific Mail	47½	47¾	¼	
Adams Express	60	60		
Wells, Fargo Express	29	29½	½	
American Express	49	49½	½	
United States Express		69½	50	
Merchants' Union Express		24½		
Canton	62½	62½		

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, December 22, 1869. }

BUSINESS—The market yesterday exhibited less firmness. There was also a slight falling off in the demand. Buyers were less anxious than on previous day, as the reported sales will exhibit. The receipts of crude are steadily increasing, since our last 12,604 bbls being received. No pipeline oil was received in bulk tents. There is more on the way and may arrive at any hour.

CRUDE OIL.

The sales and quotations were as follows. Spot or December 16½c was the closing figure:

SALES.

3,000 bbls S. O. December at.....16½c
1,500 bbls S. O. December at.....16½c
2,000 bbls S. O. December at.....16½c
1,000 bbls S. O. January.....14 c
1,000 bbls S. O. January.....14 c
1,000 bbls S. O. in 60 days.....13½c

REFINED OIL.

There was a falling off in the demand, buyers appearing less anxious to operate. The result was a falling off in transactions. The quotations were: Spot or December 30½@31½c; January to March 31½@31½c; March to June 31½@32c.

2,000 barrels January and February.....31½c
1,000 barrels January and February.....31½c

The market at the close was firmer.

DISPATCHES.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, December 21—5 P. M.—Cotton very dull trade, exporters taking only a few small lots. No change in quality. Prices held rather steadily. Crude, bulk, 16c. The sales of refined embrace 500 barrels standard white for December delivery at 30½c, and Philadelphia delivery, 1,500 barrels standard white for January delivery; last month at 30½c, closing at 30½@30½c.

NEW YORK, December 21—Noon.—Petroleum quiet without quotable change.

OIL CITY, December 21, 9:50 A. M.—Market quiet and nominal at 15½@15¾c for lower creek and $5.20 here.

TITUSVILLE, December 21.—Market is quiet but firm held at 15½ nothing doing.

PARKERSBURG, December 21—Market unchanged in every respect.

FRANKLIN, December 21—Market weaker, foreign stocks on hand held in on the basis of higher gold. We can readily see that the jobbers may be temporarily injured by the way it may chance to have large unsold stocks—not unusual at this season of the year—in store, but in regard to the importers, who, for the greater item cost, per invoice, of their foreign principals, the manufacturers of the goods, it would seem reasonable to conclude that the diminished value of gold would prove as least counterbalanced by their ability to remit or draw less money sold on a dearer basis. Many of these houses have for several years employed large sums of United States 5-20s as a remittance, temporary or otherwise, when gold was esteemed too dear and, the constant improvement in the credit at home and gold price imposed only to compensate the present drawback from the fall gold to the premium which they have otherwise complained should have been reduced long before. The most singular feature of those remittance is that the Government is *blamed* for bringing down gold. This consummation, so long desired by the importers, could never have been reached without producing some equivalent in their trade; but we do not think they have come at a more favorable season for their interest, at the close of December.

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U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	114¼	114¼	
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	108¾	108¾	

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

December 21, 1869.	10:00	11:30	12:30	1:30	3:00
	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.
New York Central	187¾	187	187	187½	187¾
Erie	22	22¼	22¼	22	22
Harlem					
Reading	99½	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
Michigan Central					
Michigan Southern	88½	88	88½	88½	87½
Illinois Central					
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	83			83	83
Cleveland and Northwestern	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½
Do preferred	93¾	93¾	93½	93½	93¾
Rock Island	98			98	98
St. Paul	73½	74	73½	73½	73½
St. Paul, preferred	86	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
Toledo and Wabash	69			69	69
Toledo and Western					
Fort Wayne	86	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Chicago and Alton					
Ohio and Mississippi	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½
Western Union Telegraph	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Pacific Mail	47¾	48			
Adams Express	60	60½	60	60	60
Wells, Fargo Express	29	29½	29½	29½	29½
American Express	49	49½	49½	49½	49½
United States Express				69½	70
Merchants' Union Express				24½	24½
Canton	62½	62½	62½	62½	62½

* Ex-dividend.

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Mon.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	186¾	187¾	1	
Erie	22	22		
Harlem	132	132	½	
Reading	99½	99¾	¼	
Mich. Central	123	123		
Mich. Southern	88¾	88½		¼
Illinois Central				
Cleve. and Pitts.	83	83		
Chicago and North.	69¾	69¾	¼	
do preferred	93¾	93¾	¼	
Rock Island	100½	98		2½
St. Paul	73	73½	½	
do preferred	85¾	86¼	½	
Tol. and Wabash	69½	69		½
do preferred				
Fort Wayne	85¾	86	¼	
Chicago and Alton	140	141	½	
Ohio and Miss.	32½	32		½
Western U. Tel.	34¾	34¾		
Pacific Mail	47½	47¾	¼	
Adams Express	60	60		
Wells, Fargo Express	29	29½	½	
American Express	49	49½	½	
United States Express		69½	50	
Merchants' Union Express		24½		
Canton	62½	62½		

—Monongahela Bridge stock sold last evening, at McIlwaine's Stock Room, at $38 50 per share.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building,) dealer in United States Bonds, Stocks, and Miscellaneous Securities. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he transacts a safe sale on commission in any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY EVENING, December 21, 1869. }

The market since our last has undergone no particular change, so far as relates to the leading articles, the demand being confined to the current wants of the market. In produce we can report no large amount of receipts by river and rail. Our rivers are in good boating order, freights, particularly Pittsburgh manufactures, plenty with liberal shipments. The receipts of the leading articles for the past twenty-four hours were as follows: Flour, 1,776 bbls; apples, 352 bbls; corn, 980 sacks; wheat, 60 sacks; barley, 250 sacks; rye, 44 sacks; oats, 705 sacks; butter, 45 packages.

APPLES—The supply being in excess of the demand prices were weak and concessions were required before bids could be disposed of. The current rates with sales were $3@3 25 for good to choice, and $1 00@2 25 p bbl for choice.

APPLE BUTTER—Dull, the outside figures being 26c p gallon; the supply exceeds the demand.

BUTTER—The market has undergone no particular alteration. The demand has been principally confined to the better grades, which meet with fair sales at 32@35c, common to medium mill 26c, stock packed and cooking butter mill. Prices nominal.

CRANBERRIES—We are in receipt of Eastern cultivated at $10@11 p barrel as to quality and condition.

CHEESE—Market dull with a supply in excess of the demand; sales were reported at $@30 57 for factory as to quality.

FEATHERS—The market is firm with a good jobbing demand, with sales at 60@62c.

EGGS—The market continues active with a good inquiry and feeling among buyers; holders are firm in their views with unchanged prices; sales of prime Navy at 33@34c small lots; fancy would be higher prices 36@38c is bid and asked.

BACON—The market was steady but not very active. The supply of new meat on the market is light. Hams sugar cured 20@21c; sugar cured hams 22@23c; plain hams 21@c; shoulders 15@16c; sides, clear 19@20c.

LARD—Firm; sales in tierces at 16c; in kegs and buckets 20c; keg 21c.

ONIONS—Hoos—The receipts are increasing. We are reported sales at $11 50@12 50 p cwt, as to quality.

MESS PORK—The market was not an active one. Small sales were reported at $30 p bbl.

CHEESE—The inquiries and movements continue liberal and the line market exhibits some degree of firmness, though most dealers are anxious to sell. New York Factory 18½c; Western Reserve 18c; Ohio Factory 18½c; Western Reserve 17c; Limburger 19½c; Sweitzer 24c.

CORN MEAL—Firm and active, with but little on the market. Receipts light; sales of kiln dried at $3 10 p bushel.

RICE—The receipts for several days have been larger than in our notice times. Prices are a shade lower. Sales 50c for the best brands of warranted fresh.

POTATOES—so far as relates to the general market, no change of consequence has occurred for some days. Beyond the demand for the use of the current wants of the trade, there is no special inquiry. The receipts since our last, by river and rail, have been light. The ruling rates for western brands remain as follows: Early rose, 120@125c; Peachblows, 120@125c; spring 95@100@105c. The mill prices being unchanged, we quote them as follows:

FAIRS—The market since our last has undergone no change; still the feeling is not firm. In peaches no sales have been effected. The quotations are: Choice peaches, halves, the quarters being peeled 28@30c. Apples—extra bright ones 9c; choice 8@8½c; common to prime 7@7½c p lb.

HIDES—The market has undergone no change, the demand being about the same; sales principally at 8@8½c, as to regard from the wagon at 7@8½c p lb.

HOMINY—Sales boat lots dried at $6 00@6 50.

ONIONS—We can report a fair trade demand. Sales of prime at $2 75@3 00 p bbl; extra $3 25; supply moderate.

GRAIN—The market since our last was not an active one. The demand confined to the wants of the local trade. The receipts were not by any means extensive; the principal item was for corn. Sales new are reported at the mill; also of oats at the mill; the demand exceeds the supply. Oats are firmer and prices are unchanged; sales from first hands at 46 for old and 45c for new. Rye—market without animation; we can report sales at 80@85c p bushel, with an occasional lot at $1. Barley inactive with a slight difference of opinion among dealers; we quote nominally at $1 30@1 70 p bushel. Wheat dinner we are reported sales of red winter at $1 15@1 20.

POTATOES—The general market has been rather inactive, and the demand not equalling the supply. The feeling is rather heavy. Receipts by rail, 2,362 bbls; by river, 1,000 bbls; total, 3,362 bbls. Sales at 75@80c p bush.

POULTRY—The market is without any particular change, with a fair stock on hand. The quotations are for dressed turkeys, 16@18c; chickens, 12½c; ducks 17c; geese 40@75c each; live chickens 50c p pair; quails $2 50 p doz; wild ducks $1 25 p doz.

SEEDS—The general demand was meager, and the market ruled inactive, except for clover, which is held firm at $6 25; timothy $4 00; flax $2 30 for round lots; $2 37 in small lots.

TALLOW—The market was a dull one, with sales at 8c@8½c p lb.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, December 22, 1869. }

BUSINESS—The market yesterday exhibited less firmness. There was also a slight falling off in the demand. Buyers were less anxious than on previous day, as the reported sales will exhibit. The receipts of crude are steadily increasing, since our last 12,604 bbls being received. No pipeline oil was received in bulk tents. There is more on the way and may arrive at any hour.

CRUDE OIL.

The sales and quotations were as follows. Spot or December 16½c was the closing figure:

SALES.

3,000 bbls S. O. December at.....16½c
1,500 bbls S. O. December at.....16½c
2,000 bbls S. O. December at.....16½c
1,000 bbls S. O. January.....14 c
1,000 bbls S. O. January.....14 c
1,000 bbls S. O. in 60 days.....13½c

REFINED OIL.

There was a falling off in the demand, buyers appearing less anxious to operate. The result was a falling off in transactions. The quotations were: Spot or December 30½@31½c; January to March 31½@31½c; March to June 31½@32c.

2,000 barrels January and February.....31½c
1,000 barrels January and February.....31½c

The market at the close was firmer.

DISPATCHES.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, December 21—5 P. M.—Cotton very dull trade, exporters taking only a few small lots. No change in quality. Prices held rather steadily. Crude, bulk, 16c. The sales of refined embrace 500 barrels standard white for December delivery at 30½c, and Philadelphia delivery, 1,500 barrels standard white for January delivery; last month at 30½c, closing at 30½@30½c.

NEW YORK, December 21—Noon.—Petroleum quiet without quotable change.

OIL CITY, December 21, 9:50 A. M.—Market quiet and nominal at 15½@15¾c for lower creek and $5.20 here.

TITUSVILLE, December 21.—Market is quiet but firm held at 15½ nothing doing.

PARKERSBURG, December 21—Market unchanged in every respect.

FRANKLIN, December 21—Market weaker, foreign stocks on hand held in on the basis of higher gold. We can readily see that the jobbers may be temporarily injured by the way it may chance to have large unsold stocks—not unusual at this season of the year—in store, but in regard to the importers, who, for the greater item cost, per invoice, of their foreign principals, the manufacturers of the goods, it would seem reasonable to conclude that the diminished value of gold would prove as least counterbalanced by their ability to remit or draw less money sold on a dearer basis. Many of these houses have for several years employed large sums of United States 5-20s as a remittance, temporary or otherwise, when gold was esteemed too dear and, the constant improvement in the credit at home and gold price imposed only to compensate the present drawback from the fall gold to the premium which they have otherwise complained should have been reduced long before. The most singular feature of those remittance is that the Government is *blamed* for bringing down gold. This consummation, so long desired by the importers, could never have been reached without producing some equivalent in their trade; but we do not think they have come at a more favorable season for their interest, at the close of December.

—Government bonds have receded to a lower price since last spring, and from the drift of Treasury movements may touch a much lower range of prices in a short time.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds 6's '81	118	117½	117¾
U. S. Bonds 5's '81	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds 6's '64	110¾	111	111¼
U. S. Bonds 6's '65	111	111¼	111¼
U. S. Bonds 6's '65, new	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds '67	113¾	113¾	114
U. S. Bonds '68	114	114¼	114¼
Gold	123½	123¼	123¼

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Dec. 20.	Dec. 21.	Adv. Dec.
Gold	123½	123¼	¼
U. S. Bonds, 1881	117¾	117¾	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	112½	112¾	¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	111¼	111	¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	111¼	111¼	
U. S. Bonds, new iss., '65	113¾	113¾	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	114	114	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	114¼	114¼	
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	108¾	108¾	

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

December 21, 1869.	10:00	11:30	12:30	1:30	3:00
	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.
New York Central	187¾	187	187	187½	187¾
Erie	22	22¼	22¼	22	22
Harlem					
Reading	99½	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
Michigan Central					
Michigan Southern	88½	88	88½	88½	87½
Illinois Central					
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	83			83	83
Cleveland and Northwestern	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½
Do preferred	93¾	93¾	93½	93½	93¾
Rock Island	98			98	98
St. Paul	73½	74	73½	73½	73½
St. Paul, preferred	86	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
Toledo and Wabash	69			69	69
Toledo and Western					
Fort Wayne	86	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Chicago and Alton					
Ohio and Mississippi	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½
Western Union Telegraph	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Pacific Mail	47¾	48			
Adams Express	60	60½	60	60	60
Wells, Fargo Express	29	29½	29½	29½	29½
American Express	49	49½	49½	49½	49½
United States Express				69½	70
Merchants' Union Express				24½	24½
Canton	62½	62½	62½	62½	62½

* Ex-dividend.

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Mon.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	186¾	187¾	1	
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Mich. Southern	88¾	88½		¼
Illinois Central				
Cleve. and Pitts.	83	83		
Chicago and North.	69¾	69¾	¼	
do preferred	93¾	93¾	¼	
Rock Island	100½	98		2½
St. Paul	73	73½	½	
do preferred	85¾	86¼	½	
Tol. and Wabash	69½	69		½
do preferred				
Fort Wayne	85¾	86	¼	
Chicago and Alton	140	141	½	
Ohio and Miss.	32½	32		½
Western U. Tel.	34¾	34¾		
Pacific Mail	47½	47¾	¼	
Adams Express	60	60		
Wells, Fargo Express	29	29½	½	
American Express	49	49½	½	
United States Express		69½	50	
Merchants' Union Express		24½		
Canton	62½	62½		

—Monongahela Bridge stock sold last evening, at McIlwaine's Stock Room, at $38 50 per share.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building,) dealer in United States Bonds, Stocks, and Miscellaneous Securities. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he transacts a safe sale on commission in any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY EVENING, December 21, 1869. }

The market since our last has undergone no particular change, so far as relates to the leading articles, the demand being confined to the current wants of the market. In produce we can report no large amount of receipts by river and rail. Our rivers are in good boating order, freights, particularly Pittsburgh manufactures, plenty with liberal shipments. The receipts of the leading articles for the past twenty-four hours were as follows: Flour, 1,776 bbls; apples, 352 bbls; corn, 980 sacks; wheat, 60 sacks; barley, 250 sacks; rye, 44 sacks; oats, 705 sacks; butter, 45 packages.

APPLES—The supply being in excess of the demand prices were weak and concessions were required before bids could be disposed of. The current rates with sales were $3@3 25 for good to choice, and $1 00@2 25 p bbl for choice.

APPLE BUTTER—Dull, the outside figures being 26c p gallon; the supply exceeds the demand.

BUTTER—The market has undergone no particular alteration. The demand has been principally confined to the better grades, which meet with fair sales at 32@35c, common to medium mill 26c, stock packed and cooking butter mill. Prices nominal.

CRANBERRIES—We are in receipt of Eastern cultivated at $10@11 p barrel as to quality and condition.

CHEESE—Market dull with a supply in excess of the demand; sales were reported at $@30 57 for factory as to quality.

FEATHERS—The market is firm with a good jobbing demand, with sales at 60@62c.

EGGS—The market continues active with a good inquiry and feeling among buyers; holders are firm in their views with unchanged prices; sales of prime Navy at 33@34c small lots; fancy would be higher prices 36@38c is bid and asked.

BACON—The market was steady but not very active. The supply of new meat on the market is light. Hams sugar cured 20@21c; sugar cured hams 22@23c; plain hams 21@c; shoulders 15@16c; sides, clear 19@20c.

LARD—Firm; sales in tierces at 16c; in kegs and buckets 20c; keg 21c.

ONIONS—Hoos—The receipts are increasing. We are reported sales at $11 50@12 50 p cwt, as to quality and condition.

MESS PORK—The market was not an active one. Small sales were reported at $30 p bbl.

CHEESE—The inquiries and movements continue liberal and the line market exhibits some degree of firmness, though most dealers are anxious to sell. New York Factory 18½c; Western Reserve 18c; Ohio Factory 18½c; Western Reserve 17c; Limburger 19½c; Sweitzer 24c.

CORN MEAL—Firm and active, with but little on the market. Receipts light; sales of kiln dried at $3 10 p bushel.

RICE—The receipts for several days have been larger than in our notice times. Prices are a shade lower. Sales 50c for the best brands of warranted fresh.

POTATOES—so far as relates to the general market, no change of consequence has occurred for some days. Beyond the demand for the use of the current wants of the trade, there is no special inquiry. The receipts since our last, by river and rail, have been light. The ruling rates for western brands remain as follows: Early rose, 120@125c; Peachblows, 120@125c; spring 95@100@105c. The mill prices being unchanged, we quote them as follows:

FAIRS—The market since our last has undergone no change; still the feeling is not firm. In peaches no sales have been effected. The quotations are: Choice peaches, halves, the quarters being peeled 28@30c. Apples—extra bright ones 9c; choice 8@8½c; common to prime 7@7½c p lb.

HIDES—The market has undergone no change, the demand being about the same; sales principally at 8@8½c, as to regard from the wagon at 7@8½c p lb.

HOMINY—Sales boat lots dried at $6 00@6 50.

ONIONS—We can report a fair trade demand. Sales of prime at $2 75@3 00 p bbl; extra $3 25; supply moderate.

GRAIN—The market since our last was not an active one. The demand confined to the wants of the local trade. The receipts were not by any means extensive; the principal item was for corn. Sales new are reported at the mill; also of oats at the mill; the demand exceeds the supply. Oats are firmer and prices are unchanged; sales from first hands at 46 for old and 45c for new. Rye—market without animation; we can report sales at 80@85c p bushel, with an occasional lot at $1. Barley inactive with a slight difference of opinion among dealers; we quote nominally at $1 30@1 70 p bushel. Wheat dinner we are reported sales of red winter at $1 15@1 20.

POTATOES—The general market has been rather inactive, and the demand not equalling the supply. The feeling is rather heavy. Receipts by rail, 2,362 bbls; by river, 1,000 bbls; total, 3,362 bbls. Sales at 75@80c p bush.

POULTRY—The market is without any particular change, with a fair stock on hand. The quotations are for dressed turkeys, 16@18c; chickens, 12½c; ducks 17c; geese 40@75c each; live chickens 50c p pair; quails $2 50 p doz; wild ducks $1 25 p doz.

SEEDS—The general demand was meager, and the market ruled inactive, except for clover, which is held firm at $6 25; timothy $4 00; flax $2 30 for round lots; $2 37 in small lots.

TALLOW—The market was a dull one, with sales at 8c@8½c p lb.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, December 22, 1869. }

BUSINESS—The market yesterday exhibited less firmness. There was also a slight falling off in the demand. Buyers were less anxious than on previous day, as the reported sales will exhibit. The receipts of crude are steadily increasing, since our last 12,604 bbls being received. No pipeline oil was received in bulk tents. There is more on the way and may arrive at any hour.

CRUDE OIL.

The sales and quotations were as follows. Spot or December 16½c was the closing figure:

SALES.

3,000 bbls S. O. December at.....16½c
1,500 bbls S. O. December at.....16½c
2,000 bbls S. O. December at.....16½c
1,000 bbls S. O. January.....14 c
1,000 bbls S. O. January.....14 c
1,000 bbls S. O. in 60 days.....13½c

REFINED OIL.

There was a falling off in the demand, buyers appearing less anxious to operate. The result was a falling off in transactions. The quotations were: Spot or December 30½@31½c; January to March 31½@31½c; March to June 31½@32c.

2,000 barrels January and February.....31½c
1,000 barrels January and February.....31½c

The market at the close was firmer.

DISPATCHES.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, December 21—5 P. M.—Cotton very dull trade, exporters taking only a few small lots. No change in quality. Prices held rather steadily. Crude, bulk, 16c. The sales of refined embrace 500 barrels standard white for December delivery at 30½c, and Philadelphia delivery, 1,500 barrels standard white for January delivery; last month at 30½c, closing at 30½@30½c.

NEW YORK, December 21—Noon.—Petroleum quiet without quotable change.

OIL CITY, December 21, 9:50 A. M.—Market quiet and nominal at 15½@15¾c for lower creek and $5.20 here.

TITUSVILLE, December 21.—Market is quiet but firm held at 15½ nothing doing.

PARKERSBURG, December 21—Market unchanged in every respect.

FRANKLIN, December 21—Market weaker, foreign stocks on hand held in on the basis of higher gold. We can readily see that the jobbers may be temporarily injured by the way it may chance to have large unsold stocks—not unusual at this season of the year—in store, but in regard to the importers, who, for the greater item cost, per invoice, of their foreign principals, the manufacturers of the goods, it would seem reasonable to conclude that the diminished value of gold would prove as least counterbalanced by their ability to remit or draw less money sold on a dearer basis. Many of these houses have for several years employed large sums of United States 5-20s as a remittance, temporary or otherwise, when gold was esteemed too dear and, the constant improvement in the credit at home and gold price imposed only to compensate the present drawback from the fall gold to the premium which they have otherwise complained should have been reduced long before. The most singular feature of those remittance is that the Government is *blamed* for bringing down gold. This consummation, so long desired by the importers, could never have been reached without producing some equivalent in their trade; but we do not think they have come at a more favorable season for their interest, at the close of December.

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Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S.

The Daily Commercial.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

ADDRESS OF GEN. NEGLEY

AT THE

Annual Meeting in Indianapolis, December 16, 1869.

COMRADES OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND:

Ladies and Gentlemen—Summoned most impetedly, at a time when most oppressed with public cares, I feel that the pleasing task assigned to me could have been more acceptably performed by any of the distinguished gentlemen who now surround me.

Yet, gratified by the happy incentive of your invitation, which caused me to travel night and day to be with you, I shall endeavor to say something not inappropriate to the occasion, not disparaging to the theme.

In this day of joyous peace, public safety, and the full enjoyment of the richest abundance of God's blessing, we assemble to celebrate the third annual holiday of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland; to commemorate the hallowed friendships formed beside the campfires—during the weary marches, and amid the mist and smoke of battle. We have stepped aside from the busy walks of life, and wended our way hither from far distant homes, instead in solemn retrospection—hand-in-hand, with united hearts, honorable purposes, and unaltered devotion—to pledge anew our allegiance to Truth, Christianity, and Universal Liberty—those imperishable principles of right which, under the will of unerring Providence, vindicated the claims of humanity, severed the galling fetters of the bondsman, guaranteed the rights of the American citizen, punished treason and rebellion (not unnecessarily) and preserved the grandeur of our national unity.

It is eminently proper that we should meet together this day in cordial reunion to exchange our felicitations and receive joy in the grateful festivities of the hour, those thrilling scenes, heroic deeds, and glorious victories which illustrate the imperishable record of the grand old Army of the Cumberland.

We are not here to breathe the spirit of discord—rekindle the passions of war, nor to invoke the demon of political strife. Ours is a mission of good will to all men—fraternal harmony, and the homage of living acknowledgments of reverence to the heroic dead, whose memories are forever enshrined in the hearts of the great brotherhood of the Society of the Cumberland. Still, we claim the dearly purchased right and privilege of bearing testimony to the military prowess, pure patriotism, heroic devotion, and the gentle humanity deportment of the loyal soldier of America.

We thank the Giver of All Good their efforts were not in vain, that the legacy of a free government, bequeathed to us by our revolutionary fathers has not perished in their generation.

We are also thankful that, to some of us it has been granted to witness the fruits of patriotic bravery and wisdom; such fruits, my friends, as civil revolutions do not often bring forth. What reward—jewels or crown—could the kingdoms of the world confer, that can parallel with the honor and gratification of having united in securing to every American citizen equality before the law, stability to our republican institutions, and the happy revival of the wavering hopes of the friends of freedom ushered into existence?

What wonderful changes are now before us to contemplate since the Boys in Blue sang: "We are coming, Father Abraham, six hundred thousand more."

What grand results have been achieved since General Sherman, the world's admired hero, united the first battalions of the future Army of the Cumberland, on the mountain slopes of the Green River! How vividly we remember his prophetic announcement, that it would require one quadruple more of power than he could then command on the field, to reach the strongholds of the Great Rebellion. We also remember that his clear and comprehensive estimate of the herculean task on hand, at once deprived him of his command, and *signally disgraced some of the authorities at Washington.*

How great a fulfillment of the destinies of the military children which Sherman left acquiring the first rudiments of war!

Oh, how changed the subsequent scenes in the great drama that passed before them, when the dignified and accomplished Don Carlos Buell carefully traversed the romantic country when the Cumberland River, before, or when he ran the Derby with Braxton Bragg!

Or, finally, what change since that pathetic hour when *our Moses*, Robert Kneil [or "Fighting Moody," praying and weeping that Nashville might be spared to him as his political inheritance!

Closely upon these passing events followed the memorable campaign for this highly important strategical point, which began in the waning days of summer, and ended with autumn had scattered its ruby leaves.

This event states the first page of the biography of the Army of the Cumberland.

And, now, what mighty events illuminate the glowing chapters of history, from the cold and misty December's morning, when General Rosecrans—old Rock—at the head of marshaled his finely disciplined divisions of noble men by the thousands, and with measured tread, like a blue stream, through the gloomy fastnesses of the forests of cedars, which were soon to be hallowed as the witnesses of the bloody conflicts that followed; and Nashville's most impressive symbols of the solemnity of death. As the lightning became the swift-winged messenger of fatal news, the appalled